

The Adams Sentinel

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Advertising, &c. &c.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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" 25 " for each cont.

VOL. LXII.

Chesee Poetry.

HE NEVER PRAYS.

He never prays! The God of heaven has watched
Over all his steps, and with that carefree eye
Which never sleeps, has guarded him from death,
And shielded him from danger. Through the
hours,

The restless hours of youth: a hand unseen
Has guarded all his footsteps o'er the wild
And thorny paths of life, and led him on
In safety through them all. In later days,
Still the same hand has ever been his guard
From dangers seen & unseen. Clouds have low'd
And tempests oft have burst above his head,
But the projected hand has ward'd off

The thunder-strokes of death: and still he stands
A moment of mercy. Years have passed,
Of varied dangers and of varied guilt,
But still the winging wings of love have been

Outspread in mercy o'er him. He hath walked
Upon the beaten earth for many years,
And still, and still, in his inexperience
Of mighty waters, and the whirling voice

That speaks amid the tempest and the notes
Of softer tones that float on evening wind--

All these have told him of a God who loves
The homings of the soul. And he has lived,
And viewed them in their glory as they stood
The workmanship of God; and there has breathed

Round him, even from infancy, a voice
That told of mercy bending o'er him
With looks of angel sweetness--and of power
Resilient in its going forth--but stayed

By that seraphic mercy still he stands,
Cold and unfeeling as the rock that braces
The ocean billows; still he never prays!

He never prays! A lonely wanderer east
On life's wild thorny desert urging on
His heedless steps through many a secret snare
And many a danger. Darkness close around
His dubious path; save here and there a ray
That fits along the gloom; but still he sees
From some bewilpered meteor of the night
To ask for guidance and direction still.

He never prays--Earth's many voices send their songs
Of grateful praise up to the throne
Of the Eternal--morn, noon and night,
On every side around him, swell the notes,
Of adoration, gratitude, and joy:

The lake, the grave, the valley, and the hill,
Swell the loud choruses--and some happy hearts
Redeemed from error and restored to peace,
And blest communion with the Holy One.

Join in the glad, the humble, blessed strain;
But still--he never prays!

When evening spreads
Her solemn shades around him, and the world
Grows dim upon his eye, and many stars
Scattered in glory o'er the vault of heaven,
Call on the spirit to retire awhile

From earth and its low vanities, and seek
The high and holy intercessions with God

Unshamed to moan here--he never prays!

When morning kindles in the eastern sky
With all its radiant glory, and the sun
Comes up in majesty, and o'er the earth
Wakes all her tribes to busy life,

And breaks the death-like solitude that reigned
Through o'er nature's face, when on his eye
Earth smiles in beauty 'neath the liquid ray

And feathered songsters pour their strains of joy
Upon his ear; still not a note of praise
Or humble prayer arts from his lips;

More after man's return--in all its sweet
And peaceful loveliness, and on invites
His spirit to commune with God; but still
He spurns the offer--still he never prays!

Short is the dream of life. Its days of care,
Its hours of pleasure, soon will pass away;
And on the wandering eye shall pour the broad
Unceasing splendor of Eternity.

Oh, when the scenes of life have faded all
Like morning visions, and my spirit stands
Before the Judgment Throne, and finds its deeds,
And words, & thoughts all registered in heaven,
Then may it not be found recorded there
Of me--he never prays!

Miscellaneous.

From the Springfield Republican.

MAJOR ZAGONYI'S GUIDE;
Or, a Heroine of the War for the Union.

On the morning of the 24th day of last
October, a somewhat novel scene unrolled
itself before the door of a quiet farm house,
about two miles from Springfield, Missouri.

Two women and three young lads had just
raised a very modest little flag; and as
the wind floated it gracefully in the air, they
gave three cheers for the Stars and Stripes--cheers
which if not loud were certainly
heartily. The younger of the women, Lucy
Dudley, mother of the boys, stood gazing,
her face put on a look of stern determination,
and she murmured low, between her
almost shut teeth:

"It shant come down again while I live."

"Yes 'twill, mother," brak in one of the
boys, "for the secessers are in town again,
and they'll make you."

His mother did not notice him, but turning
to the other woman, said:

"For William's sake, mother, we'll keep

Even before she had done speaking, the
sound of horses' feet were heard, and the
youngest boy, clinging to her dress, tried to
draw her into the house, crying out:

"There they come; O, mother, run!"

while the old grandmother, retreating be-
hind the door, trembled visibly; but the
mother stood firm, awaiting the men she
knew only too well. Only one little mouth
before they shot down her husband like a
dog, because he said his house was his own,
and should best just what flag seemed to
him best, obey it.

They shot him before her eyes, and his
heart's blood had sprinkled the very ground
where she stood, and I wonder not that the
look in her eyes was scarcely womanly--

Down the road they came, a dozen
Confederate ruffians, called soldiers by
courtesy, and "chivalry," by Mr. William
Russell. They were well armed and mounted,
and as they thundered up to the door
the leader shouted:

"Down with that damned Yankee rag; if
you don't I'll blow your brains out!"

No notice was taken; the women might
well have been stone.

"Lucy Dudley, don't you hear me?" and
he pointed his revolver at her."

"I hear, Bill Armstrong."

"Blast ye, then why don't ye mind?"

"Because I won't."

"You won't, won't you?" and he fired, but
missed. He swore madly at his horse for
shying; as he did so, she said,

"This is my house and this is my flag; I
want it here and shall have it here. You can
shoot me down and then pull it down, you
certainly won't before."

One man shouted "we ain't cut-throats;
we don't kill women and children."

"You have killed women and children
more than once," was the taunting answer.
Several old neighbors of her's felt the
thrust, and quailed before her eyes, while
the others drew their pistols; but the leader,
throwing up the weapon nearest him,
went on.

"Wal, Lucy, victuals and drink we've
got to have, and won't go under that cussed
flag."

"Victuals and drink I can't help you
having, but if I am going to get them for
you, you must come in through this door."

Evidently her look daunted them; for
bold as they were, they were bad and they
knew it; so with a rude laugh the captain
dismounted, shouting "come on, boys,"

and leaving their horses in the care of the
eliberation, they, one after another, went into
the kitchen, and drank eagerly of the
whisky set before them. As they thus
drank they became wonderfully communicative;
and listening eagerly, Lucy heard

that they had been sent from Springfield,

with some fifty others, to see if anything
could be seen of the advance guard of Fremont's
army, who were supposed to be in
that vicinity. She found that this party
had been stopping at one house and another,
drinking and devastating, and very
naturally had divided, and that Armstrong
meant to wait till the rest came up, and
start for the town from her house. She

gathered the remnant of his force about
him he struck back, for he could not count
the dead and it took not long to count the
living. Where was Lucy Dudley? Hardly

one of these bloody, black 'em' flags, but
could tell of some good deeds she did for
them during those long, dreadful hours.

At last the day was over, and as Zagonyi
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GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1862.

NO. 48.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, DOWEREVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;
" 25 " for each cont.

A Smooth Drink.

Bob Brown says that a year or two ago he happened to have in his employ a couple of "broth of boys," who, like all the jolly old Ireland, liked "a bit of a taste" of something consummately well, and often indulged in it, to his grievous annoyance, for course they usually chose the most opportune moment to get "cordialized."

On one occasion, in her husband's absence, Mrs. Dan noticed that Pat and Mike had procured a supply of the "crafter," and stored the jug that contained it upon a

Cold Cabbage.

Bob Brown was a nice young man, generally: but he had his faults, and who has not? When whiskey was in circulation, Bob never refused to take a glass, and sometimes it got the best of him; but to do Bob justice, it did take an awful quantity of liquor to turn him into a fool. He got married lately, and started a little home of his own. It used to be Mrs. Bob's practice to have a plate of something nice waiting on the table when he got home late at night. One night he got home just blue enough to try to open the door with a five-cent piece, and pull off his boots with a toothpick; but still he was hungry, and not so very drunk after all. He found the table, and seated himself. "What an old brute I am (he) anyway, to go and get (he) drunk, and my wife home here fixing me (he) such a nice plate of cabbage. He pulled the plate up, and after seasoning it to suit his taste, began with knife and fork, to eat the 'cabbage'; but 'nary gash' could he make! He sawed and swore, and cut the 'cabbage', and began to swear, which soon brought his wife from her dreams, and into the room.

"What's the matter, Bob?" "Nothing enough, (he) Sally. I can't eat this cabbage."

"What cabbage, Bob? Nothing there,

as I can see, but my two night-caps soaking in a plate of starch."

"(he) Jerusalem! Sal! let's go to bed!" They went to bed, but the joke was too good to keep, and soon leaked out.

Pat's wife replied his companion, regarding himself, "it was no bad look; it was all after making. I was not after making what I was after making. I was not after making what I was after making."

"(he) Mike," he cried, addressing one of two sickly-looking Irishmen as ever complained, "what on earth has become of all the linseed oil?"

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The Address of the Governors.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The following is the address of the Governors of the loyal States to the President, adopted at the meeting held at Altoona, Pa., to take measures for the more active support of the Government, on the 22d day of September, 1862.

After nearly one year and a half spent in the contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the National Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and people continue and must always remain as they were at its origin—namely, to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Government and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity—Nevertheless, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of Democratic origin, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge, without hesitation, to the President of the United States, the most loyal and cordial support hereafter as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office.

We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, their responsible and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional power of Congress, must be rigorously and religiously guarded and preserved, as the condition on which all of our form of government and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy or from the rule of despotism. In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our own spheres in the National Government, we mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion, and the public enemies, and whether in public life or private station, supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer—until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel host shall yield a dutiful, rightful, and unconditional submission; and impressed in the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped, and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service, of not less than one hundred thousand in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quota of the requisitions already made, both for volunteers and militia.

We believe that this would be a measure of utility, prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people. We hail in the heartfelt gratitude of encouraged hope the proclamation of the President, issued on the 22d instant, declaring emancipated from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in rebel States, whose rebellion shall last until the first day of January next ensuing. The right of any person to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies in those who are allowed possession of such authority the right to rebel themselves, and therefore the right to establish martial law or military government in a State or Territory in rebellion, implies the right and the duty of the Government to liberate the minds of all men living therein by appropriate proclamations, and assurances of protection, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience may not be forced into treason, the willing tools of rebellious traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support, and stay of the rebellion would have been, in our judgment, unjust to the loyal people, whose treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism—would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband—against the parent who is to surrender his child to the hardships of camp and the perils of battle. If the rebel masters were permitted to retain their slaves, it would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Government, and against a sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts, and new life and hope to the hearts of the people.

Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success—will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to the nation and this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain.

The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us and from all their countrymen, the homage of the sincerest gratitude, and the pledge of our constant reinforcement and support. A just regard for these brave men whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference, and now presenting to our National Magistrate this concision of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President in our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the national life and the hopes of humanity.

A. G. CURTIN,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
RICHARD YATES,
RICHARD WASHBURN, JR.,
ISRAEL SOLOMON,
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
O. P. MORTON,
by D. G. Rose's Representative.
WM. SPRAGUE,
R. H. PIERPONT,
DAVID TOD,
N. S. BERRY,
AUSTIN BLAIR.

A country girl writing to her friends, says of the folks, that the dancing does not amount to much, but the hugging is however.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, Oct 7, 1862.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM S. ROSS.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON.

SENATOR,
DR. S. E. DUFFIELD.ASSEMBLY,
JOHN BUSBEY, SEN.DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
WM. B. McCLELLAN.COMMISSIONER,
WM. J. PETERS.DIRECTOR,
LEVI D. MAUSE.AUDITOR,
DAVID CURRENS.SURVEYOR,
JOSEPH S. CITT.CORONER,
DR. CHARLES HUMBAUGH.

Who will Vote for Coffroth, McSherry, Myers &c.

1.—Every voter in the county who justifies JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE in taking up arms against the Government, will vote the Breckinridge State and County Ticket.

2.—Every sympathizer with FRANK HUGHES and his treasonable resolution to carry Pennsylvania over to the Southern Confederacy, will vote the Breckinridge State and County Ticket.

3.—Every sympathizer with treason and rebellion will vote the Breckinridge State and County Ticket.

4.—Every voter who loves Slavery more than he does the Union—who loves party more than his country—will vote the Breckinridge State and County Ticket.

5.—Every Traitor in the county will vote for the Breckinridge State and County Ticket, including CORCORAN, McSHERRY, MYERS, and the rest of the crew.

WHAT THEY WILL NOT VOTE FOR.

1.—Not a single voter who justifies JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE and his treasonable rebellion will vote for the Union State or County Ticket.

2.—Not a single sympathizer with FRANK HUGHES and his treasonable resolution will vote the Union State or County Ticket.

3.—Not a single sympathizer with treason and rebellion of any kind will vote the Union State or County Ticket.

4.—No man who loves Slavery more than he does the Union—who loves party more than his country—will vote the Union State or County Ticket.

5.—Not a single traitor in the county will vote for MCPHERSON, DUFFIELD, BUSBEY, or any other candidate on the Union State or County Tickets!

WHAT SORT OF Democrats to Follow.

If the true Democrats of Pennsylvania want to find leaders worthy of being followed and believed in, they must turn away from those who have placed themselves at the head of the Breckinridge party, and we do not think they will object to exchange

JAMES BUCHANAN, FRANCIS W. HUGHES,

WILLIAM B. REED, CHARLES W. CARRIGAN, WILLIAM H. WHITE, and CHARLES INGERSOLL, for that phalanx of genuine Democratic statesmen which now sustains the policy of the President of the United States, and opposes the rebels in arms—

Who would not rather follow Democrats like LEWIS CASS, of Michigan; JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky; ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee; DANIEL S. DICKINSON and JOHN A. DIX, of New York; JOHN A. LOGAN and JOHN A. McCLELLAN, of Illinois; EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania; WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio; THOMAS FRANCIS DUGGER and MICHAEL CORCORAN, hearken to their injunctions and believe in their counsels, than willingly consent to be deluded, disgraced, and dishonored by the reckless politicians who are trebly guilty of this civil war, and who maintain an impudent and remorseless position of antagonism to the Federal Government, by this, the darkest hour in American history?

THE ENEMIES OF the government are doing their utmost to marshall their forces for the election to come off in this State next Tuesday a week. Jefferson Davis is holding his breath in anxiety to hear the result. He believes, and his organs proclaim, that a victory of the Breckinridge party will add strength to his waning power and establish his unparalleled usurpation. Will the freemen of Pennsylvania thus play into the hand of this arch enemy of civilization and free government? Her hundred thousand sons now in arms indignantly answer No! Her honored dead in every battle are too precious in her eyes to admit of her giving any verdict that can be regarded as an approval of usurpation and anarchy. The Keystone will pronounce for the Union on the 14th October.

(Signed) FRANCIS W. HUGHES.

A country girl writing to her friends, says of the folks, that the dancing does not amount to much, but the hugging is however.

The Keyston will pronounce for the Union on the 14th October.

The Breckinridge Party.

Every day adds to the proof of the disloyalty of the leaders of the Breckinridge party. Few of them, are more loyal to the American Union, than their leader, who has had the boldness to take up arms against it; the Chairman of their State Committee, FRANCIS W. HUGHES, has just admitted over his own hand, that when Secession began he was in favor of the secession of Pennsylvania from the Union, and for uniting her fortune with the rebel states. HUGHES is to be elected to the Senate if the Breckinridge party get the majority.

THE policy of the Breckinridge party, involves a dissolution of the Union, and that would make us the border country between the two parts. Every vote cast for the Breckinridge ticket, and against the vigorous prosecution of the war, is a vote against the peace, safety, and prosperity not only of the whole country, but of this part of the State especially. Staid by the Administration, and put down the rebellion. That will restore the Union, and save us and our children all future suffering.

A Full Vote!

Friends, a full vote will give us the county and the state. Let every lover of the Union, put forth every effort, take with him to the polls, every neighbor, and labor until every vote be polled. Let Adams again, as last fall, range herself on the side of the Union.

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tration, and put down the rebellion. That will restore the Union, and save us and our children all future suffering.

THINK.

The Miner's Journal, under this heading, THINK, indulges in language at once true and forcible. Citizens of Pennsylvania, but a few days since, and the sound of rebel cannon reverberated among the hills of your Southern border. But a few days since and armed masses of men fully resolved upon the destruction of this government, with all its blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, gathered to all men who make their homes on our soil, and threatened an invasion of your state. They have, fortunately, been beaten back. But had they succeeded in Maryland, they would have entered your state, with fire and sword, and enacted here the hellish scenes that have accompanied their presence in other less fortunate states. This was the determination of the rebels when they entered Maryland. They swore that they would make "Pennsylvania howl." It was not their fault, nor the fault of those in the North, who sympathize with them, that they did not succeed. How they tried, let the bodies of our gallant dead, now lying stiff and stark in Maryland soil, attest; let the means of widows and orphans now awaiting the Throne of God, bear witness.

Men of Pennsylvania, you who have friends either in the camp, in the hospital, wounded or sick, or alive, or dead, in death, think of the responsibilities of the hour.

Think, we conjure you, of the great need at this time, of not only supporting the Government, but of encouraging your friends, those brave soldiers now in the field. How is it to be done? This way.

Reflect that the government is engaged in subduing the most wicked and baseless rebellion known to man. Remember this, no party war for if we lose our country, what are parties? Reflect if you are a patriot and love your country, to throw a vote at the coming election so far as the result of the election is concerned, let the bold conspirators who are trying to run themselves and the country, but all to no purpose. It was a premeditated and pre-arranged encampment of Fort Sumter, and shortly after the Governor of the state issued his proclamation for every man to resist the Government, Jackson at the same time made a speech in which he said that they would plant the colors at the capitol at Washington, as a means necessary for Mr. Lincoln to issue his proclamation to the Governor's of the several States to furnish the regiments of men. Just previous to this, Governor Curtin, foreseeing what was coming and knowing that Pennsylvania, with other States, had been robbed of her arms by the notorious Floyd, then Secretary of War, called upon the Legislature, then in session, to appropriate \$500,000 to enable him to place the State in a state of defense. Mr. Henry J. Myers being then a member of the Legislature was called to vote upon the bill for the defense of their lives and property. Did he do it? No, he did not, and there it stands on the record to his everlasting shame and disgrace. In this I am not disposed to call with my friend "No Enemy," on Mr. Myers' "consistency." The moment I heard of this I felt indignant and declared I would vote for no man—not even my own father—who would thus refuse to support his own State when in need, and the general Government against a band of conspirators for its overthrow. I declared at the time against the rebellion, and in favor of every loyal means, and have steadily kept my declaration, and intend, under all circumstances, come what will, to oppose any man who refuses to support the Government and the President, who has declared that the war shall be carried on for the restoration of the national authority and that alone. It is therefore the duty of all men not only to give him their unequivocal support in all constitutional means to that end, but also to organize as we have done to prevent any secondary consideration from interfering with this declaration. The miserable question of domestic slavery should no longer be permitted to distract our councils. Its political significance is gone. If that institution should survive the wreck which the present attempt at revolution has caused, it must be from no favor at the hands of freemen of the free States; and if it perish it will be the natural consequence, and not the purpose, of this war. The right of self-government, the hope of the unprivileged classes throughout the world, and our own nationality demand that we suffer no secondary consideration to divert us either from the right or the left, in the one great object of suppressing the rebellion and of vindicating the authority of the Constitution in every one of its provisions. These are my views, anything "No Enemy" may say to the contrary notwithstanding. He may lie and misrepresent to his heart's content. He cannot change me nor make me say what I never did, nor intend to say.

The other Box was sent in care of Rev. P. B. BREWSTER, containing the following:

6 shirts, 18 handkerchiefs, 3 pair stockings, 71 bandages, 2 boxes lint, 4 towels, 7 pillows, 4 iron rests, compasses, bundles of linen and muslin, 11 glasses of jelly, 2 cans fruit, 2 papers corn starch, 1 package rice, 1 pound chocolate, 2 pounds crackers, 3 pounds butter, 1 bag of biscuit, 1 pack dried apples, 1 bag dried cherries, 1 pound tea, nutmegs, soap, mutton soap, &c.

THE Ladies' Relief Association of this place, last week sent off two more Boxes for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers in the Hospitals. One box, containing the following articles, was sent in charge of R. G. McCARTHY, Esq., viz:

15 shirts, 4 vests, 5 sheets, 7 pillow cases, 1 blanket, 1 pair slippers, 62 bandages, 2 boxes lint, 3 pair drawers, 2 pair stockings, 15 handkerchiefs, 6 towels, 5 leather pillows, 110 straw pillows and arm rests, old linen and cotton, 3 bottles of wine, 5 cans of fruit, 4 jars of jelly, 3 bags dried fruit, 1 package corn starch, soap.

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WE are requested to state that the Association are preparing another Box, to be sent off in a few days. Persons desiring to contribute thereto, can send in articles to Mrs. R. G. HARPER.

THE EXPLOSION OF A SHELL.—We learn that on Friday last, two sons of Jacob Diehl, Esq., near New Oxford, were severely injured by the explosion of a shell, brought from the battle-field, and which they were "dissecting." One of them was injured in the leg and hand, and the other about the face. Shells should be handled with the greatest caution, or not at all.

THE DRAFT in Pennsylvania.

The chief commissioners of the draft in Philadelphia are in Washington, deputed on a very important mission. They are examining the records in the War Department, to ascertain the exact number of men recruited in each Pennsylvania regiment, furnished since the commencement of the war. By this method they intend finding the proper number to be credited to the State under the President's call last year, and then allowing the surplus to be passed to the credit of the second and third calls, by adding the number who have volunteered under them, they will obtain the number to be drafted in Pennsylvania.

It is the general impression that there will be no draft on October 16th, Pennsylvania's quota being almost filled.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—A letter from Newport, in the Providence Journal, says that a letter received in that town within a few days, from a gentleman of the highest character and standing in Louisiana, if published, would be fully conclusive as to the policy and foresight of the emancipation proclamation. This gentleman states it as a fact that the intention of the traitors is to emancipate and arm, if not the whole, at least 400,000 blacks, and use them against the United States Government with a determination to rule or ruin. This has been for some time reported as probable, but the source from whence this comes renders it no longer doubtful.

JOHN BUSBEY.

THE TRUSTEN POLK'S property having been seized, his family are living on the charity of secession friends. He was reported worth a half million dollars.

The Adams Sentinel.

Henry J. Myers vs. John Busbe.

This is the captain of a case preferred by "No Enemy," and published in the *Comptroller* on the 25th ultmo. I am not sure, although from its dictio, I am inclined to think it was the production of the editor himself. "He has placed the parties in juxtaposition. Of course he will not complain if I test their merits, and show which of the two is the most deserving of the votes of an honest and patriotic people. "John Busbe," has always been, and still is, one of the old school Jeffersonian Democrats, the principles of whom still are that the majority should rule, and the minority acquiesce. The good old party on this principle met in Convention and made nominations for President. This was done in Baltimore by the Democratic party in the nomination of the immortal Douglas. The Canadas and the Casars conspired together, about 105 in number, bolted—left the "Front Street Theatre"—and at the same time the Democratic party, and created a new and distinct anti-slavery party.

THINK.

The Miner's Journal, under this heading, THINK, indulges in language at once true and forcible. Citizens of Pennsylvania, but a few days since, and the sound of rebel cannon reverberated among the hills of your Southern border. But a few days since and armed masses of men fully resolved upon the destruction of this government, with all its blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, gathered to all men who make their homes on our soil, and threatened an invasion of your state. They have, fortunately, been beaten back. But had they succeeded in Maryland, they would have entered your state, with fire and sword, and enacted here the hellish scenes that have accompanied their presence in other less fortunate states. This was the determination of the rebels when they entered Maryland. They swore that they would make "Pennsylvania howl." It was not their fault, nor the fault of those in the North, who sympathize with them, that they did not succeed. How they tried, let the bodies of our gallant dead, now lying stiff and stark in Maryland soil, attest; let the means of widows and orphans now awaiting the Throne of God, bear witness.

Men of Pennsylvania, you who have friends either in the camp, in the hospital, wounded or sick, or alive, or dead, in death,

think of the responsibilities of the hour. Reflect, we

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 3, 1862.
The President, accompanied by General McClellan, has to-day reviewed the several corps of the Army of the Potomac, beginning with General Burnside's, which is located near the mouth of the Antietam, and concluding with that of General Franklin at Bakersville, and embracing those of Porter and Reynolds.

At each point the people collected in large numbers, and manifested the greatest enthusiasm towards both the President and Gen. McClellan. The prevailing spirit of loyalty was clearly indicated by the greetings which on every hand were showered upon these distinguished personages.

The President, after visiting General Richardson, who lies wounded near by, in the morning, will be escorted to Frederick, where he will take a special train for Washington.

From the Washington Star of Wednesday.

THE CONDITION OF LEE'S ARMY.

Our information from General McClellan's army is up to yesterday afternoon, when he was busy, as ever since his late engagement, in getting his new troops into proper condition—a work of some time, as experience has invariably proved. Nevertheless he is accomplishing it satisfactorily and with despatch.

Since his retreat into Virginia, Lee has undoubtedly received reinforcements to the extent of between twenty and thirty thousand men, all conscripts, with very few exceptions. Yet his army, we believe, is not stronger to-day than immediately after the battle of Antietam, owing to its large number of deserters, (from among the conscripts), who go off daily in bodies of twenty, fifty or a hundred, and wander over the country in the rear.

Lee is still conscripting in the country around him with remorseless energy, seizing all under forty-five who fall within his reach; taking citizens walking in the streets accompanied by their wives and children. The presence of troops so obtained in his ranks in so much larger numbers than before, can hardly fail to weaken the efficiency of his veteran and willing men greatly in the next series of engagements which it is believed in our army can hardly be postponed more than ten days longer, unless Lee's army deviates from its own course before that time, through desertions, lack of clothing, scarcity of provisions, &c.; the country within reach of his commissaries and quartermasters having already been cleared almost as bare as the palm of one's hand to clothe and feed his army.

DANIEL WEBSTER IN HIS COFFIN.—The funeral of Colonel Fletcher Webster took place in Marshfield, on Wednesday, September 10. By request, the casket box containing the great statesman's遗体 was opened, and the metallic cover of the glass removed. How were the feelings of those personal friends stirred within them to find those mementos and features which no man ever looked upon to forget, retaining the same color and impress—natural as when ten years ago they gave him up to the grave.

The eyes were sunken, but the heavy shadows beneath the brow were always there in life. Even in death, and for a decade the captive of a grave, that kingly presence inspired the same deep reverence and speechless awe as when in the living temple of his matchless mind. Said one who looked upon his face again, "I forget all else, and cannot tell you anything of the tomb or surrounding objects." The velvet pall with its rich embroidery was in perfect preservation, though deprived of its primitive gloss.

The surgeon of one of the New England regiments reached Washington on Thursday, having left Winchester yesterday, where he was held as a prisoner. He was received and occasioned great rejoicing among the friends of the Union cause. The news is otherwise unimportant.

Important from Winchester and the Rebel Army of the Potomac.

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GEN. HOOKER'S REPORT.—Gen. Hooker's official report of the battle of Williamsburg in May last, has just appeared. The report figures the loss killed and wounded at 1,575, and states that the entire rebel army could have been easily destroyed, but for the unaccountable failure to furnish him with the reinforcements of 30,000 fresh troops which were in reserve, and were not permitted to engage in the conflict. It states: "Being in pursuit of a retreating army, I deemed it my duty to lose no time in making the disposition of my forces to attack, regardless of their number and position, except to accomplish the result with the least possible sacrifice of life. By so doing, my division, if it did not capture the army before me, would at least hold them, in order that some others might. Besides, I knew of the presence of more than 35,000 troops, not two miles distant from me, and that within twelve miles (four hours' march) was the bulk of the Army of the Potomac. My own position was tenable for double that length of time against three times my number."

RETURNING PRODIGALS.—A number of the aspiring "chivalry" of Frederick, whose sense of smell was not acute enough to deter them from following the "house knicker" army, when it retired from this city before the advancing banners of the Union, have since come back stealthily, and one by one, with various disclaimers of any purpose of treason. The apparent forbearance of the military authorities towards these prodigals is very discouraging to the loyal victims of the rebel invasion, but we would counsel such to be patient, for although Federal justice may be tardy, the Grand Inquest for the body of Frederick County will soon meet to avenge the violated treason law of the State of Maryland, by indictment against all offenders.

The belief that Washington is still filled with rebel spies, who have good and direct means of communication with rebellion, has led to some extraordinary marching and countermarching of troops lately. One day a regiment marches up the Avenue; if the next day the same regiment comes marching down again, it is not quite certain that the spies will exactly understand the precise point to the movements so complete an apparent jumble has been made of the marchings to and fro, that one needs to be Argus-eyed and omnipresent to know where the bulk of the troops really are going, or whether any important movements at all are on foot.

BEDFORD, October 1.—Samuel H. Tate, of McClellan's staff, reached here this morning from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, in charge of the trophies—flags, &c., taken in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. They will be presented to the War Department in the course of the day.—Washington Star.

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WAR NEWS.

From the Southwest we have some good news. Official information has been received at Washington that the Rebels, under Generals Van Dorn, Price and Lovell, on Saturday attacked General Grant's army at Corinth. They were repulsed with great slaughter and fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Our forces were in pursuit.

A despatch received at Chicago reports a battle progress near Corinth.

General Morgan's retreat from Cumberland Gap with the ten thousand men under his command, is justly regarded as one of the most splendid military achievements of the war. He brought off all his field-guns. His siege guns were destroyed. He left in the hospitals five hundred men unable to travel, with medical stores and a small guard. These will of course be captured. There are several thousand East Tennesseeans in Morgan's command, a few hundred unarmed. The Rebels thought they had

Morgan in their power, but he mimed the precipices overhanging the Gap, and shattered them with gunpowder, so that they tumbled into the river, rendering it impassable. This was closing the door against direct pursuit. He then withdrew at the rate of about twenty miles per day. The march was through mountainous and unproductive country, over bad roads and no roads at all, and his troops must have suffered severely. We presume it is fair to conclude that the safety of Morgan's army improves the situation in Kentucky.

Advices received at St. Louis report that a battle has taken place at Sapulpa, Arkansas. The result is not known. The Rebels are reported to have concentrated a large force on the borders of Missouri and announced an intention to march on St. Louis.

A gentleman arrived in Louisville, from Danville, bringing intelligence as to the news of Morgan's retreat from Cumberland Gap with his command, consisting of about three thousand men, and had recapped General Boyle's residence as his headquarters. The Rebels are seizing private property of all descriptions belonging to Union men, and have thus concentrated many horses, large quantities of grain, and provisions of all kinds. Mr. Hall of Mercer county, was robbed of four hundred bushels of grain. All the churches, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and a number of private residences in Danville, have been seized for hospital purposes.

The residences of Dr. R. J. Brockbridge has thus been appropriated. They require an occupation for about three thousand. The Rebels are engaged in fortifying the bridges over Kentucky River, near Camp Dick Robinson, and announce their determination to make a desperate stand there when attacked.

From Kentucky we learn of several military movements in which our forces have wholly succeeded. At Bowling Green, and Olive Hill, small forces of the Rebels have been defeated with considerable loss. Advice from Mr. Washington state that on the approach of General Crittenden's force a large Rebel force retreated a mile and half, Russell's Division then appeared, and an attempt was made to surround and capture the enemy. It is presumed that a general engagement will soon ensue.

By the steamship Jura we have foreign advices to 23rd ult. The news of the victory at South Mountain had been received and occasioned great rejoicing among the friends of the Union cause. The news is otherwise unimportant.

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To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County.

The Sheriff having in his Proclamation for the General election to be held on the 11th inst., called for the election of Prothonotary, I hereby nominate myself as an independent candidate for the office of Prothonotary of Adams County. I do so with feelings of great and unaffected reluctance—the call having been made in the absence of any knowledge or evidence of the death of my son J. Finley Bailey, the present Prothonotary, and while it is not known what has been his fate, whether he is the inmate of a rebel prison, or a rebel hospital, or whether he has died a patriot soldier's death fighting for his country. The last information I have had of him is, that after having with his company successfully attacked the enemy and brought off a number of prisoners, he was seen leading a gallant bayonet charge.

I have yielded to the many urgent importunities of fellow citizens, irrespective of party, who have insisted that my name should be brought before the people, or otherwise there being but one candidate who has announced his name, under the circumstances, there will be no opportunity for an expression by the people of their will or choice.

WV. H. McGEARY, 1862.

Apples for the Hospitals.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANCTUARY COMMISSION, Washington, October 24, 1862.

The inquiry being frequently made whether the Commission wishes to receive apples for the use of the wounded, it should immediately be published, as widely as possible, that dried apples cannot be sent to its depots in large quantities. Town and village Relief Societies are requested to make arrangements for purifying, cutting, and drying by their members, and such volunteer assistance as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they will receive such good fruit as they may be disposed to offer and are unable themselves to properly prepare. Dried apples may be sent in barrels or boxes, or in strong bags marked "To be kept dry." Dried fruits of other kinds, and all good canned fruits, will be very acceptable.

FRED. LAW OLIVESTED, General Secretary.

Return of the President.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—President

Lincoln arrived here last night. General McClellan is here, and has been to Sharpsburg and South Mountain battle-fields.

He says the rebel position at South Mountain was very strong. The Federals would

not have attacked the rebels had it not been for the danger to our forces at Harper's Ferry. Our troops are in excellent spirits. There are no important movements to note. There are many wounded there yet, and they are being sent down on every train. Rebel prisoners are also being sent down.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 24th of July, 1833, it is enjoined on me to give Publ. Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate what offices are to be elected: I, SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the Second Tuesday of October next, (the 14th), in the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house of Nathaniel Evans, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of Anthony Strausbaugh, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Latimore and Huntington, at the house of G. W. Hildebrand, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Millerton.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by Daniel Becker, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, in the Public School-house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by John P. Britt, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conococheague, at the house of John Bass, in McSherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Alvin C. Cook, in Heidlersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Mrs. V. Haase, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the public School-house in said township, situated at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the house of R. M. Dicks in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough of Berwick, at the Public School-house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Jacob Leifer, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the public School-house in Middlestown, in said township.

In the Nineteenth district, composed of the township of Berwick, at the Pigeon Hill School-house, in said township.

In the Twentieth district, composed of the township of Cumberland, at the house of D. Blaubaugh, in the borough of Gettysburg.

At which time and places will be elected

One Auditor General of the Commonwealth; One Surveyor General of the Commonwealth;

One Member of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset;

One Member of the State Senate, to represent the Counties of Adams, Franklin and Fulton;

One Member of Assembly; One County Commissioner; One County Auditor; One Director of the Poor; One District Attorney; One County Surveyor; One Prothonotary; One Coroner.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1849, entitled "An Act relative to voting elections in Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie," viz:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at an election on one slip or ticket: Provided, That the office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Also—and by virtue of the 14th section of the act aforesaid, every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any City, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also—that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted, that the aforesaid 14th section "shall not be construed, as to prevent any militia officer or brough officer, from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

And in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 24th day of July, 1839, it is directed, that the Inspectors and Judges be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

And let it further be directed, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificates of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet the third day after the election, which shall be on Friday, the 16th of October aforesaid, in the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes, which shall have been given at the different districts in the County of Adams, for any persons for the offices aforesaid.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 8, '62.

JOHN BURKHOLDER, Pres't. Geo. W. Wixson, Sec'y. Bendersville, Aug. 12, 1862.

A. SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloth, Cassimere, Cassinettes, jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

REGROUND SUGAR, selected and ground expressly for Dr. Robert Horner's new Drug Store.

A LARGE supply of fresh groceries, just received and for sale at

CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

SMALL Photographs for \$1 per dozen, a Tyson's Sky-light Gallery.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE.

FRESH GROCERIES.

W. M. BOYER & SON have just received a splendid lot of Groceries, Queenware, Necessaries, Confections, Tobaccoes, &c. Having bought these goods for Cash we are prepared to offer such inducements to buyers as cannot fail to please. We have SUGAR of all grades, Hard and Soft Crushed, Granulated, Powdered, Orleans, Porto Rico and Cuban. MOLASSES, we have of all kinds, Sugarhouse, New York, Honey and Lavoring Syrup; also, Boston Syrup, the finest ever brought to this market. Call and examine.

COFFEE, good and cheap.

TOBACCO, we have 27 kinds, among others Congress, Cavendish, Peach leaf, Rough and Ready, Gravely, Clam, Jewel of Ojin, &c., to which we call the attention of the "lovers of the weed." We sell both Wholesale and Retail.

QUEENWARE, a good selection and at prices to suit the times.

We also keep Necessaries, Confections, Spices, Brushes, Fish, Teas, Chocolate, Starch, Blacking, Colar Buckets, Tubs, Seythes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, in short, everything belonging to a Grocery. No trouble to show Goods. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

W. M. BOYER & SON. April 29.

HAIRDRESSING AND GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock

consists in part of BUILDING MATERIALS, CARPENTER'S TOOLS, BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, COACH FINDINGS, SHOE FINDINGS, CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS, HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES, ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.

Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line.

Give us a call as we are prepared to sell as low for each as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER, DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, June 10.

FRESH REINFORCEMENTS.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.

WE are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boys' and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles.

Our stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., &c.

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the

sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP, ALEX. COREN, June 10.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

THE Sieve Going On.

PICKING IN COMMAND.

HAVING removed the headquarters of my Clothing Emporium from my old stand in Chambersburg street into Baltimore street, a few doors north of Danner & Ziegler's, I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally, that I am better prepared than ever to accommodate them with everything in my line. My room has been painted and handsomely papered, and the recent arrival of a splendid assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING 1862 IN THE LATEST STYLES FOR 1862 makes it emphatically the Cheap and Fashionable Clothing Store of Gettysburg.

Our Men's Department will be found most complete assortment of FINE CLOTH COATS.

BUSINESS COATS, VESTS & PANTS, OF SPRING & SUMMER WEAR.

Our Boys' Department comprises every variety of styles. Boys can be fitted out from head to foot with suits complete and cheap.

FURNISHING GOODS, SUCH AS SHIRTS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

all selected with the greatest care and sold at the lowest cash prices. We deem it unnecessary to make any extra newspaper flourish, being confident that a call will satisfy all that our goods are just what we recommend them to be—well made, of good material, and cheaper than the same quality of goods can be bought in Adams County. This much I will say, that will guarantee to all who may favor me with their patronage, entire satisfaction, as to quality, fit and price.

F. B. PICKING, April 20.

STOVES, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

CHUFFS & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of Geo. F. Buehler, have opened an Establishment in connection with their Store Ware-room, under the superintendence of G. E. Buehler, and are now prepared to furnish every thing in that line, at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary Ware they have a large supply of Kitchen and House-furnishing Goods, of every variety, including EXAMINED and TIN-ED METAL PANS, &c., &c., for preserving, frying and cooking. Call and see their splendid assortment of Stoves and House-furnishing Goods, at their Ware-house on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets.

Also—Springs put up at shortest notice.

For Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard.

SHREADS & BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Oct. 10.

Carte de Visite.

PHOTOGRAPHS!—We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs for a dollar. TYSON BROTHERS.

TYSON BROTHERS, March 11.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., &c.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

TYSON BROTHERS.

TYSON BROTHERS, April 22.

FAIRFORD STARR, Agent, Philadelphia.

TYSON BROTHERS, June 11.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., &c.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author.

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TYSON BROTHERS.

TYSON BROTHERS, March 12.

TYSON BROTHERS.

TYSON BROTHERS.